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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

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All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

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Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double team	1 00
Additional span	37½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

j14-tf WILLIAM PRICE.

—There are few busier places than the library of the New York Bar association on Sunday. The big house in Twenty-ninth street is full of law books and everything is arranged so as to procure silence and promote study. Every reader may summon an attendant by electric bell without leaving his seat, and almost any law book may be had on call. The dingy and ill-carpeted parlor is the meeting place of the most distinguished lawyers in the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FREE TRIP TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Commencing May 1, 1893.

The History Company of San Francisco, Cal (capital stock $500,000) the oldest and largest publishing house on the Pacific Coast, this day announce that they will give, absolutely free, a ticket to the World's Fair and return, including meals en route one week, 7 days, hotel accommodations, six admission tickets to the exposition grounds, two tickets to leading Chicago theatres and such other privileges as may insure a pleasant trip, to deserving persons, who comply with their requirements.

NOTICE

Those desiring to go to the World's Fair and could not otherwise do so, can address us at once for full particulars. This offer does not apply to persons of means who are in a position to meet the expenses of such a trip themselves, but to enterprising, intelligent young men and women who can appreciate such an opportunity and make the most of it. Teachers, clergymen, students, farmers' bright sons and daughters, in fact any and all possessing energy, enterprise and character will be eligible.

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Every young man or woman who desires to go to Chicago and see the wonders of the greatest exhibition the world has ever known, should address us at once. Such an opportunity is rarely offered and the trip will be the event of a lifetime to those who go. Address

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Something New in England.

One of the recently-deceased members of the Royal academy has defied a long-established precedent and bequeathed a double portion of his estate to his daughters, leaving his sons, even the adored eldest son, with less generous provision. The usual pleasant and convenient custom in our mother country is to devote the family income to sending the boys to a first-class school, and later to establishing them in life advantageously, and, finally, to leave the poorly-educated girls practically destitute at the death of the father, that the property may go the sons; in all of which may be detected decided suggestiveness of the custom prevalent in some barbaric countries of killing nearly all of the babies at birth which are unfortunate enough to be girls.

CLEVER JOHN CHINAMAN.

Shrewd Scheme Practiced to Remain in the United States.

A sharp trick of the Chinese to remain in this country has been exposed by Government Agent Wicker. He says: "Chinamen en route from San Francis to Cuba in transit through the United States, on arriving at New Orleans, have been brought into the heart of the city, where they form a sort of Chinese colony, and where they are fed and cared for by Joe Lamb, an enterprising Chinaman. They remain here from two to ten days, according to the time of the arrival and departure of the steamers by which they are to go to Cuba. During this time substitutes are engaged to take the place of those who desire to remain here and have the money to pay for that luxury. Being in possession of these certificates, they have no trouble in returning from Havana, and are ready to engage for substitutes to the next batch of their countrymen arriving from San Francisco. I became convinced that this practice was being carried on extensively, visited all of the Chinese resorts of the city and familiarized myself with the Chinamen, thus enabling me on the arrival of the next forty from San Francisco to detect three substitutes who had been placed on the steamer Arkansas for transit to Cuba. The originals, who were then in the city, were discovered and brought to the steamer, but they declined to go on board until the money paid by them to the substitutes was refunded. The money was refunded in my presence, and thus the entire system was exposed. Joe Lamb, the agent of the Southern Pacific road, and the substitutes were arrested, but the United States district attorney not finding any provision of law by which substitutes could be punished, the men were released on their own recognizance. As far as the New Orleans port is concerned, the Chinese puzzle has been solved. They cannot stop there."

ARMS OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

Agitation on Foot to Have the Fleur-de-Lys Displaced.

One of the members of the municipal council is endeavoring to get up an agitation for the removal of the fleurs-de-lys from the arms of the city of Paris, which consist of a ship of ancient build sailing on a river, and surmounted by fleurs-de-lys, with the motto: "Fluctuat nec mergitur." It is, however, doubtful whether the member in question will succeed in getting public opinion round to the idea that the eviction of the fleurs-de-lys, which figured so conspicuously on the arms of the kings of France, is essential to the dignity of the metropolis in these republican days, says the London Telegraph; yet one precedent at least might be found, for the first Napoleon replaced the royal fleurs-de-lys by the imperial bees; and during the second empire Baron Haussmann, when prefect of the Seine, had a serious idea of suggesting their restoration. As a matter of fact, if the fleurs-de-lys were eliminated from the arms of Paris, and the example became contagious, the municipalities of many other cities in France would be puzzled sorely, for the fleurs-de-lys abound on most of their blazons, to the exclusion, in many cases, of any other symbol. The proposition, however, is already encountering ridicule, and the suggestion is made in one quarter that if the fleurs-de-lys are removed the ancient ship ought to be replaced by some modern craft, such as a torpedo boat; while another mocker asks why the Eiffel tower should not symbolize the city of Paris. The radical councilor, to be strictly logical, should have agitated for the complete abolition of one of the vanities of feudal times.

Decline of the Banjo.

The professional manicure is lamenting the decline and fall in New York of the banjo, which truly delightful instrument sent many a bright dollar in her direction. Banjo playing is ruin to the finger tips. It makes them sore at first, but after a few weeks of practice they become hardened and equally unlovely. That little airy flip of the fingers across the strings that looks so pretty is trying on the nails, and hangnails often become chronic. For the relief of all these ills girls were wont to appeal to the manicure with gratifying regularity. Now, however, mandolin playing is the proper thing, and the little steel thimble worn is ample protection for the most delicate fingers. There is a certain romance about the mandolin that the banjo never had, and for evening music on a piazza or a yacht its possibilities are boundless.

PROVED BY SCIENCE.

THE average height of the clouds from the earth is about one mile.

ONE of the most eminent English physicians recently stated that every modern house ought to be destroyed after it had been built for sixty years.

THE discovery that liquefied oxygen, heretofore supposed to be colorless, is a beautiful bright blue color may explain "why the sky is blue."

THE amount of coloring matter in a pound of coal is enormous. It will yield enough magenta to color 500 yards of flannel, vermillion for 2,500 yards, purine for 120 yards and alizarine for 235 yards of Turkey red cloth.

A SCIENTIFIC observer publishes a pamphlet to show that the European jaw is narrowing through the lesser severity of its labors that accompanies civilized food. The lower jaws of the later English are smaller than those of ancient Britons or even of Australians.

CALIFORNIA BEES.

Mountain Caves Converted Into Huge Hives.

A Veritable Mine of Honey Discovered in the Mountains—A Battle for Its Possession Between Bees and Miners.

In many places, particularly in the southern part of the state, caves in the mountain sides have been taken possession of and literally filled with the nectar gathered from the myriad honey-producing wildflowers. There is a remarkable instance of this sort of natural bee-hive, says the San Francisco Chronicle, in the Cajon Pass, north of the city of San Bernardino. In a precipitous bluff rising from the bed of the creek that flows through the canyon is an opening in the rock large enough for a man to walk through. Over this a rude door made of wide-meshed wire netting has been placed, so that while the ingress and egress of the bees is not hindered, the stores of honey cannot be molested except at the will of the person having the key to the door. The cave penetrates far into the hillside and is literally alive with bees. Away in the back the combs hang from the rocks for several feet downward and are literally black with age. Toward the front many fresh combs are seen, some already sealed over and others being filled with honey. It is evident that there must be many swarms in the cave in order to have produced as much honey as is stored away within its rocky walls.

The bees of California are ambitious workers, and when their hives are not kept clear of the surplus honey will put their stores in all sorts of places. The writer once had charge of a large apiary, and the season was so favorable that it was impossible to take the honey from the hives as rapidly as it was stored. In one case there were three hives standing on some scantling, with about a foot of space intervening. Having filled the vacant boxes the bees next turned their attention to the outsides, and filled the space between the hives and also underneath them with a solid mass of honey. So closely were the hives fastened that it actually required the use of a crowbar to pry them apart.

Down at Temescal, San Bernardino county, near the famous San Jacinto tin mine, there is a veritable mine of honey. Actually and literally this is a fact. There is a large force of men employed at the tin mine, and they put in their idle time prospecting in the hills in the vicinity. On Sunday half a dozen of the miners applied to Col. Robinson, the superintendent, for the privilege of using some giant powder and a few tools. He asked them what they wanted to do, and they replied that they had found a honey mine and proposed to tap it. Laughing, he gave his consent and an order on the storekeeper for the desired articles, and, with a supply of pails and tubs, the men set out on their expedition.

They were gone all day, and along toward sundown a sorry-looking procession came over the hill and made its way to the employes' headquarters. They had tapped the mine, there could be no question about that. They were sticky with honey from head to foot. Hair and beard dripped with it, like unto the appearance of Aaron when he was annointed, even so that the oil ran all over him and down to his feet. Their clothes were liberally plastered with a mixture of honey and mud; there was honey everywhere. But the tubs and buckets were full of honey as well, for a rich lead had indeed been struck.

But the miners had paid dearly for their trouble. Their faces were puffed up and swollen, eyes were almost closed, and there was not a square inch of exposed cuticle but showed the marks of contact with the torrid business end of the insects who had been robbed.

The men, it appeared, had found a crevice in the rocks whence issued a constant stream of bees, and from this they judged that there must be a large quantity of honey in the recesses of the cliff. The opening used by the bees was too small to admit of the passage of a human being, and after carefully examining the place a tunnel was commenced a little way from the entrance, and after this had been run the right distance an upraise was put in, which by good luck struck the ledge of honey in its center. After a hot contest with the bees several hundred pounds of comb honey were taken out, and the tunnel was then closed up. Several times since additional supplies of the sweet material have been taken from the cave, which is now regarded as a permanent feature of the property of the San Jacinto estate.

An Age Detective.

The latest fad has taken a firm hold upon the girls of Philadelphia, says the Record. The idea seems absurd, but there are many who have firm faith in the efficacy of the test. If you would like to try it, pull a hair out of a girl's head and tie on the end of it a gold ring of the engagement variety. Fill a glass partly full of water, and over it, just inside the glass, suspend the ring. Just as sure as shooting, according to the convinced faddist, the ring will swing against the side of the glass and clink out the number of years contained in the age of the person from whose head the hair is taken. It is said to be equally as reliable in telling the ages of dumb animals as well as human beings.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 12, 1891.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER.—Merchants' Exchange.
G. H. KELLOGG—339 Pine Street.

[New York Press].

TARIFF PICTURES.

We exported $316,242,423 worth of domestic products in 1860, that culminating year of the "growing prosperity of the low revenue tariff period," but it took us just twelve months to do it.

We exported $316,919,119, or a little more than this, in the four months of 1891 ending October 31.

Yet the free traders pertinaciously assert. ed that the McKinley tariff would "re. strict" trade.

AT REST.

Don Pedro, the good old man who was Emperor of Brazil, is at rest, he having passed quietly away in Paris early on the morning of the 4th. His last conscious words were an expression of regret that he could not return to Brazil to die. He should have been beloved by the Brazilians to a degree that he could have remained their Emperor during the few years he had to live, as the English are allowing their Queen to do. After his death the Republic could have been proclaimed with no exhibition of ingratitude to so good and liberal a ruler as Don Pedro proved to be, and as will be the case in England when the Queen passes to her final rest.

Don Pedro was born at Rio Janeiro, December 2nd, 1828, and was 63 years and 2 days old. He was crowned in 1841, having succeeded his father, Don Pedro I in 1831, and in 1843 was married to a daughter of the King of Naples. He visited the United States in '76 and was present at the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

Brazil was prosperous and her people seemingly happy under his patriot, reign. He was the Lincoln of his country, having emancipated the slaves of Brazil.

Poisonous Alfalfa Stubble.

The Wood River Idaho Times says: S. M. Tucker, a rancher of Indian Creek, turned his cows into a field of alfalfa stubble. A couple of hours later on looking across, then over the field, he was surprised to find one of his cows dead, and three others in convulsions. As he heard that dew on the alfalfa stubble was poisonous frosty mornings, before the sun shone on it, he administered a mustard antidote, and succeeded in saving the three sick cows. The antidote which Mr. Tucker gave to the three sick cows which were poisoned by feeding on alfalfa stubble, was composed of a can of mustard and a package of saler, atus. It saved the cows. Ranchers should make a note of this antidote.

An attempt was made on Friday last week to kill Russel Sage, the well known New York millionaire. A crank supposed to be W. D. Southworth, of San Francisco, called at Sage's office and demanded $1,250,000 of Sage, threatening violence if it was not given him at once, at the same time showing Sage a small satchel which he said contained dynamite enough to destroy him and wreck his surroundings. After a parley to no purpose the crank threw the satchel in the air and when it struck a terrible explosion resulted, killing the crank outright, tearing him to pieces; his head being severed, but face not materially injured. B. F. Morton, a clerk, was injured and died soon after. Several others were more or less wounded, and the office was badly wrecked. Sage was badly cut about the face and head, but is about again.

Miss Jennie Graham of this city is the possessor of something that is quite a curiosity. She has a tulip which is now in full bloom, with ten blossoms, growing right out in the snow. This is the first tulip plant known to blossom in Truckee, and probably the first one in the world that blossomed in the snow.—Truckee Republican.

Wyoming is said to be overrun by Texan desperadoes, called "Rustlers," who steal cattle by the wholesale, and shoot cows, and a bloody time is anticipated between the ranchmen and the thieves.

The number of land patents issued in 1889, was 70 141; in 1890, 117,247, and in 1891, 114,360—a total of 201,748, leaving only 84,172 to be acted upon at the end of the year June 30th, 1891.

Martin D. Loppy, a wife murderer, was electrocuted at Sing Sing, New York, Prison on Monday.

The Winters Express says that a number of Fresnoites are going to sell out their Fresno property and remove to Winters.

The question as to the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff bill is now before the U. S. Supreme Court.

On June 30th, there were 676,160 pensioners on the rolls, an increase of 138,216 over last year.

MISPLACED SYMPATHY.

For a short period, until the papers find something else to refer to, and it again becomes a "nine days wonder," our people may look for a certain amount of sympathy from certain papers for Ah Quong Tia, the Chinese "Jack the Ripper." We ask, in all seriousness, if the Whitechapel, London, "Jack the Ripper," should be caught and the denizens of that notorious postions of London should treat him as he served his victims, would the same papers have columns of sympathetic words for the heartless blood-thirsty scoundrel? If not, why not? Ah Quong Tia was his equal in atrocity, but on a more limited scale—he killed an Indian, while "Jack" killed white women. In fact Ah Tia was the greater barbarian, as he cut up his victim, made a stew and fed his victim's comrades with it, and put the trunk of the Indian in pickle, the head and limbs never having been found. White men are daily taking evil-doers from jails and officers and hang them, and a short time since a negro in the State of Louisiana was tied to a stake and roasted to death by a mob for a dastardly crime, but these same papers that are wasting ink over Ah Tia, had not a word condemnatory of the deed. The Piute Indians have a love for their kindred, and they did just what a white community would have done had Ah Tia cut up and served a white man as he did "Poker" Tom, the Indian. Ah Tia was a notorious scoundrel, and always a menace to the peace and safety of the people of Bridgeport, inasmuch as he kept an opium den, where he plied Indians with opium and whisky, and degraded the Indian in more ways than one. The papers of this State, and particularly the S. F. Chronicle, had better turn its attention to its own Chinese highbenders, who are running roughshod over the San Francisco authorities, and dry up its tears over Ah Quong Tia, who received his just deserts. A squad of Walker Lake Indians turned loose in San Francisco's Chinatown, would soon purify the moral atmosphere of that portion of the city.—All this Ah Tia sympathy is misplaced—"Poker" Tom's wife and children should be entitled to some, if they are Indians.

It now turns up that there is a flaw in the title to the new Postoffice site in San Francisco, there being a portion of the property the seller cannot give a title to.—Now will commence another fight over a site. The Postal Department had better settle the matter by having Congress make provision for building an office on the old Washington street site. What is lacking in ground room can be made up by going heavenwards.

Governor Hill has removed the County Clerk of Onondaga County, who refused to countersign certificates of election to Democratic candidates to the Legislature.

New York must have queer laws, to allow a Governor such power. If there is a political scoundrel in this country, Governor Hill, of New York, is the man. It is astonishing that the people of New York will put up with such a man.

On Monday the Democratic Caucus, on the 30th ballot, nominated Crisp, of Georgia, for Speaker of the House. and on Tuesday that gentleman was duly elected to that position, the Republicans voting for ex Speaker Reed, of Maine. The defeat of Mills for Speaker is a victory for Hill, of New York.

H. A. Mason proprietor of the Truckee Republican, has gone on a San Jose paper for the Winter, and left his paper in charge of Ora L. Dibble, who will make the Republican a very readable paper.

NEW TO-DAY.

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PEOPLE OF ALL CLASSES.

Chief Justice Lucas, of West Virginia, is said to be the smallest man in the state. He is only four feet high.

The youngest United States consul is J. L. Doty, who is stationed at Tahiti and who was only twenty years of age when he received his appointment.

A fund is being raised for the Wendell Phillips hall and institute to the memory of the orator, as his widow opposes the erection of a statue to him.

Col. George B. McClellan, treasurer of the Brooklyn Bridge Company is said to be all the time growing more like his distinguished father in appearance and manner.

During the last year in New York Dr. William A. Hammond is credited with having made over $150,000, probably the largest medical income ever earned in America.

Thomas Morris, a colored man of Stuart, Va., claims to be one hundred and ten years of age. He is the father of forty-eight children and has been married five times, but all his wives are dead.

CARE FOR THE LADIES.

In Spain the infant's face is swept with a pine-tree bough to bring good luck.

Garlic, salt, bread and steak are put into the cradle of a new-born babe in Holland.

In Ireland a belt made of woman's hair is placed about a child to keep harm away.

The Grecian mother, before putting her child in the cradle, turns it three times around before the fire while singing her favorite song to ward off evil spirits.

Welsh mothers put a pair of tongs or a knife in the cradle to insure the safety of their children; the knife is also used for the same purpose in some parts of England.

LEGAL.

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property Should Not be Made.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF THE COUNty of Mono, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of W. H. STANTON, Deceased.

D. M. Walters, the Administrator of the Estate of W. H. Stanton, Deceased, having filed his Petition herein, praying for an Order of Sale of Personal Property and the Real Estate of the said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by the Court, that all persons interested in the Estate of said Deceased, appear before the said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, the 14th DAY of DECEMBER, 1891,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House in said County of Mono, to show cause why an Order should not be granted to the said D. M. Walters to sell all of the Real Estate and Personal Property of said deceased. W. H. Stanton, as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a newspaper printed and published in said Mono County, and copies of the same served upon the heirs, if any, of said Estate, which may become known prior to the day set for the hearing of said petition.

W. H. VIRDEN,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated Nov. 13th, 1891.

Indorsed:
No. 153. Superior Court, County of Mono.
In the matter of the Estate of W. H. Stanton, Deceased.
Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property Should not be made.
Filed No. 13th, 1891. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.
Recorded Vol. 2, Probate Min., page 330, on Nov. 13th, 1891 J. D. Murphey, Clerk.
Chas. L. Hayes, Attorney for D. M. Walters, Administrator. n14-d

PROPOSALS

for the maintenance of the indigent Sick and Poor of Mono County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALed proposals for the maintenance and care of the indigent sick and poor of Mono county, will be received at the County Clerk's office until Monday, January 4th, 1892, said bids to be addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and indorsed, "Bid for the maintenance of indigent sick and poor." The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Bridgeport, Mono county, November 13th, 1891

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.
of the Board of Supervisors.
n14-td

SEALED PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALed Bids will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Mono County, California, until Jan. 4th, 1892, for furnishing stationery required for the use of the County of Mono and its officers, for the year 1892.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

All bids must be addressed to the Board of Supervisors, Bridgeport, Mono County, California; and indorsed "Sealed proposals for Stationery."

Bridgeport, Mono County, November 13, 1891.

J. D. MURPHEY,
Clerk.
n14

MINING NOTICES.

Notice of Assessment.

BULWER CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Bodie, Mono county, California.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 24th day of October, 1891, an assessment (No.7) of Fifteen (15) Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 33 Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid FRIDAY, the FOURTH (4th) DAY of DECEMBER, 1891, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on THURSDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY of DECEMBER, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

L. OSBORN, Secretary.

Office—33 Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. n7-td

MINING NOTICES.

NO. 291.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. September 16, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN WAGNER, whose Postoffice address is Carson, Ormsby County, State of Nevada; and ALEXANDER S. KILPATRICK, whose Postoffice address is Cameron, Mono County, State of California, have this day filed their application for a patent for Fifteen Hundred linear feet of the LOOKOUT QUARTZ MINE, or vein, bearing Gold, Silver or other Minerals, with surface ground Six Hundred feet in width, situated in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, State of California, and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 39, in Township 7 North, Range 24 East, Mt. Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 39 being described as follows, to wit:

SURVEY OF THE LODE LINE OF THE LOOKOUT MINE.

Commencing at the point of location where I set a stone, 2.5 feet x 1 foot x .5 foot, marked L. L. L. T. U. S. S., and set in a large mound of stone, whence bears S. 23¾° E. 261 links distant, an Incline Shaft, 6 feet x 10 feet, and 12 feet in depth. S., 52¾° E., 4.04 links distant, the S. W. corner of a Cabin, 12 feet x 14 feet, setting nearly North and South. S., 30° 00' E., 4.06 links distant, Face of Tunnel, 120 feet in length, and running N. W. into the hill.

THENCE, VAR. 16¼° E.

1. North, 15.12 chains, or 997.9 feet, To a Porphyry Stone, 2 feet x 1 foot x .5 foot, marked L. T. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone; this being the North end lode line of the Lookout Mine. Whence bears North, 446 links distant, the original North lode line Monument of Stone. Then I returned to the point of location, and ran

2 S., 11¾° W., 4.74 chains or 312.8 feet, To a stone, 2 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot, marked L. T. L. L. No. II. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone, whence bears S. 11¾° W. 263 links distant, the original South end lode line monument of stone.

SURVEY OF THE EXTERIOR BOUNDARY.

Beginning at a 3 inch x 3 inch Post marked N. E. Cor. No. 1 Lookout Mine, U. S. S. and set in a mound of stone. Whence bears N. 55° E., 186.3 links distant, a Pine tree, 12 inches in circ'f. marked B. T. L. T. N. E. Cor, No. I. S. 56¾° E., 284.6 links distant, a Pine tree 10 inches in circ'f, marked B. T. N. E. Cor. I. L. T. N. 2¼° W. 438.5 links distant, a Stone mound claimed as the original N. E. Cor. of Lookout Mine.

THENCE VAR. 16¼° E.

Cor. 1. Bears S. 2¼° E. 14.53 chains or 959 feet distant. To a Porphyry Stone, 1.5 foot x 1.3 foot x .5 foot, marked X. S. & L. and set in a mound of earth and stone at the intersection of this line, and the North line of the Star Mine. Whence bears S. 88° E., 152 links distant, a Pine tree, 3.8 in circ'f, marked B. T. N. 58° 25' W., 81 links distant, N. W. Corner Star Mine. 14.80 chains or 976.8 feet distant, To a quartz Porphyry Stone, 1.7 foot x 1.4 foot x .5 foot, marked E. B. L. T. U. S. S., and set in mound of earth and stone.

THENCE DEFLECTING RIGHT 25° 15'

along Eastern boundary, and over lands claimed by the Star Mine.

Cor. 2. Bears S. 25° W., 3.71 chains or 244.9 feet distant. To a Porphyry Stone, 1.5 foot x 1.4 foot x .8 foot, set in a mound of stone and earth. This being an intersection with the lode line of the Star Mine; whence bears N. 56° 30' W., 27 links distant, the lode line mound No. I, Star Mine. 5.275 chains or 348.2 feet distant, To a Porphyry Stone, 1.7 foot x 1 foot x .6 foot, marked L. T. S. E. C. II. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone, claimed as original S. E. Cor. Whence bears S. 49¾° W., 62 links distant, a Pine Stump marked B. S. L. T. S. E. Cor. No. II. N. 88° E., 124 links distant, a small Pine tree marked B. T. L. T. S. E. Cor. No. II. N. 1¾° E., 163 links distant, L. L. No. 1 mound Star Mine.

THENCE DEFLECTING RIGHT 78° 15'

onto the South boundary, and along between Lookout Mine and Fourth of July Mine.

Cor. 3. Bears N. 78¾° W., 3.517 chains or 232.1 feet distant. To a Stone, 2 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot, marked L. T. L. L. No. II. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone, and South end of the Lode Line Lookout Mine; whence bears S. 11¾° W., 263 links distant, the original South end Lode Line mound of Stone. 7.087 chains or 467.7 feet distant, To a Porphyry Stone, 1.5 foot x 1 foot 6 foot, marked L. T. S. W. Cor. No. III., and set in mound of earth and stone, Whence bears S. 5° E., 450 links distant, a Stone mound claimed as the original S. W. Corner Lookout Mine. N. 78½° W., 22.2-10 links distant, the N. E. Cor Great Western Mine, a patented claim.

THENCE DEFLECTED RIGHT 73° 45'

onto the West boundary, and along between the Lookout Mine and unknown lands.

Cor. 4. Bears N. 5° W., 3.20 chains or 211.2 feet distant. To a Granite Stone, 2.5 feet x 1.9 feet x 1 foot, marked L. T. S. W. Cor. No. III, and set 16 inches in the earth, and mound of earth built up around it.

THENCE DEFLECTED RIGHT 16° 45'

Cor. 5. Bears N. 11¾° E., 1.27 chain or 79.9 feet distant, To a Porphyry stone, 2.2 feet x 1 foot x .7 foot, marked L. T. W. B. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone.

THENCE DEFLECTED LEFT 11° 45'

Cor. 6. Bears North, 7.597 chains or 495.5 feet distant, To a Stone. 1 foot x .75 foot x .5 foot, set in a mound of stone, whence bears S. 27° W., 239 links distant, an original stone mound on West side line. 15.59 chains or 1028.9 feet distant, To a 4 inch x 4 inch Post marked Lookout Mine, N. W. Cor. V. U. S. S., and set in Ice, being over a place covered with perpetual snow and ice.

THENCE DEFLECTING RIGHT 101° 15'

onto North end line, and along between the Lookout Mine and public lands.

Cor. 7. Bears S. 78¾° E., 4.634 chains or 305.8 feet distant, To a Porphyry Stone. 2 feet x 1 foot x .5 foot, marked L. T. L. L. No. I. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone. This being the North end Lode line of the Lookout Mine. Whence bears North, 446 links distant, the original North end Lode line monument of Stone. 8.644 chains or 570.5 feet, To place of beginning, the N. E. Cor. No. I., Lookout Mine, and containing 17.16-100 acres.

SURVEY OF CONFLICT WITH THE STAR MINE.

Commencing at a Porphyry Stone, 1.7 foot x 1 foot x .6 foot, marked L. T. S. E. Cor. II. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone, whence bears S. 43¾° W., 62 links distant, a Pine stump marked B. S. L. T. S. E. Cor. No. II. N. 88° E., 124 links distant, a small Pine tree marked B. T. L. T. S. E. Cor. No. II.

THENCE VAR. 16¼° E.

Cor. 1. Bears N. 13¾° E., 163 chains or 107.6 feet distant, To L. L. No. I star Mine. 5.71.5 chains or 377.2 feet distant, To N. W. Cor. Star Mine.

THENCE DEFLECTED RIGHT 107° 50'

Cor 2. Bears S. 58° 25' E., 0.81 chain or 53.5 feet distant, To a Porphyry Stone, 1.5 foot x 1.3 foot x .5 foot, marked X. S. & L., and set in a mound of earth and stone at the intersection of this East side line of Lookout Mine with the North side line of the Star Mine.

THENCE DEFLECTED RIGHT 56° 10'.

Cor. 3. Bears S. 2¼° E., 0.27 chain or 17.8 feet, distant, on East boundary of Lookout Mine

THENCE DEFLECTED RIGHT 25° 15'

Cor. 4. Bears S. 23° W., 5.27.5 chains or 348.2 feet distant, To place of beginning, containing 25-100 acre.

SURVEY OF TRAVERSE LINE.

Connecting Lookout Mine with ¼ Sec. Cor. between Sections 15 and 22, T. 7, N., R. 24 E., M. D. M.

Commencing at the aforesaid ¼ Section Corner.

THENCE VAR. 16¼° E.

Cor. 1. Bears N. 8¾° E. 90.19 chains distant, to a point where I built a mound of stone. Thence Cor. 2. Bears N. 37° E., 12.25 chains distant to a point on side of hill. Thence

Cor. 3. Bears N. 46° 34' E., 20.62 chains distant, To S. W. Cor. of the Lookout Mine. Thence by direct course, Cor. 4. bears 75° 20' W., 116.13 chains distant, To place of beginning.

The Location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Mono County, California, at Bridgeport, in Book "C," of Mining Records, page 56.

MINING NOTICES.

The adjoining claimants are on the North by unknown, on the East by unknown, and Star Mine, on the South by unknown owners, and the Great Western Mine, and on the West by unknown owners.

ALSO, for the SWEETWATER MILL SITE, situated in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, State of California, and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this offices as Lot No. 46, in Township 7 North, Range 23 East, Mt. Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46, being described as follows, to wit:

SURVEY OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SWEETWATER MILL SITE FOR THE LOOKOUT MINE.

Commencing at a Mahogany tree, blazed on four sides and marked L. T. M. S. S. W. Cor. No. IV. U. S. S. Whence bears S. 48° 57' W., 10,126 chains distant, a 2x2 stake marked S. 12. S. 13. T. 7. N. R. 24. E.

THENCE VAR. 16¼° E.

ON WEST BOUNDARY.

Cor. 1. Bears S. 87° W., 1.20 chains distant, To Center of Sweetwater Creek, 20 links wide. 4.82 chains or 318.1 feet distant, To a 4 inch x 4 inch post, marked Sweetwater Mill Site L. T. N. W. Cor. No. 3. U. S. S., and set in mound of earth and stone. Thence

ON N. W. BOUNDARY.

Cor. 2. Bears N. 33¾° E., 6.97 chains or 460 feet distant, To a Stone, 1.2 foot x .9 foot x .6 foot, marked L. T. M. S. N. E. Cor. No. I. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone. Whence bears S. 7° E., 60 links distant, a mahogany tree marked L. T. M. S. N. E. Cor. No. I. B. T. Thence

ON NORTH BOUNDARY.

Cor. 3. Bears N. 75° 57' E., 2.28 chains or 150.5 feet, To a 4 inch x 4 inch post, marked E. Cor. No. V. S. L. T. M. S. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone. Thence

ON NORTH EAST BOUNDARY.

Cor. 4. Bears S. 57° E., 2.33 chains distant, To Center of Sweetwater Creek, 20 links wide. 5.55 chains or 366.3 feet distant, To a 4 inch x 4 inch Post, marked Sweetwater Mill Site L. T. M. S. S E. Cor No. 2, and set in mound of earth and stone. Whence bears S. 87° E., 114 links distant, a Pine tree, 9.75 feet in circ'f., marked S. L. T. M. S. S. E. Cor. No. 2. B. T. Thence

ON SOUTH EAST BOUNDARY.

Cor. 5. Bears S. 48° 53' W., 8.87 chains or 585.4 feet distant, To place of beginning, containing 5 acres.

Surveyed with Heller and Brightly transit No. 4380.

SURVEY OF TRAVERSE LINE.

Connecting the N. E. Cor. No. I. Lookout Mine with the Sweetwater Mill Site S. W. Cor. No. IV.

Commencing at a 4 inch x 4 inch Post, marked N. E. Cor. No. I. Lookout Mine. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone. Whence bears N. 55° E., 186.3 links distant, a Pine tree, 12 inches in circ'f marked B. T. L. T. N. E. Cor. No. I. S. 56¾° E., 284.6 links distant, a Pine tree 10 inches in circ'f marked B. T. N. E. Cor. I. L. T. Thence,

VAR. 16¼° E.

1. N. 1¾° E., 4o2 chains distant, To Sta. 1. Thence
2. S. 77° E., 22.50 chains distant. To Sta. 2 Thence
3. S. 88¼° E., 32.85 chains distant. To Sta. 3. Thence
4. N. 22¾° E., 27.08 chains distant. To Sta. 4, on trail. Thence
5. N. 55½° E., 10.50 chains distant. To Sta. 5, on trail. Thence
6. N. 36¾° E., 4.43 chains distant. To Sta. 6, on trail. Thence
7. N. 26¼° E., 3.50 chains distant. Center of Sweetwater Creek, 15 links wide. 20.60 chains distant, along Sweetwater Creek leaves at this point. 24.61 chains distant. To Sta. 7, on trail. Thence
8. N. 60¼° E., 4.32 chains distant To S. W. Cor No. 4. Sweetwater Mill Site. Thence
9. S 57° 56' W., 107.72 chains distant. To N. E Cor. No. 1. Lookout Mine.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Lookout Quartz Mine or surface ground, and the said Sweetwater Mill Site are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

It is Hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of Sixty days, [ten consecutive weeks], in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono Co. California.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

First publication, September 26, 1891. s26-10w

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Alpine, State of California.

SAMUEL NEWMAN, Plaintiff, vs. HENRIETTA E. BARNES AND HIRAM B. BARNES, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Alpine in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court. C. C. P. Sec. 407.

The People of the State of California, send Greeting to HENRIETTA E. BARNES AND HIRAM B. BARNES, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this Summons if served within this Alpine County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you quieting the title of plaintiff in and to, and adjudging him to be the owner, and entitled to the possession of that certain parcel of mining ground situate in the Hope Valley and Blue Lakes Mining District, formerly Hope Valley and Red Mountain Mining District, Alpine County, California, and being that portion of the "Altura" Quartz Mining Claim, claimed by plaintiff, conflicting with the so-called "Altura" Quartz Mining Claim, claimed by you defendants, which is described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Northwest boundary of the said mining claim, claimed by defendants, where it is intersected by the Northeast boundary of the Quartz Mining Claim of plaintiff; thence, Var. 16° 30' E. 1st. S. 54° E. 22.72 chs to point; thence, 2d. S. 31½° W. 8.52 chs to point; thence, 3d. N. 59° W. 22.72 chs to point; thence, 4th. N. 31½° E. 8.59 chs to point of beginning; from which point of beginning, the N. W. Corner of the said Mining Claim of plaintiff bears North, 59° W. 5.18 chs distant, containing an area of 19.51 acres. Also, to have any pretended claim or estate of defendants or either of them in or to said parcel of ground adjudged void and for costs of suit, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein, reference to which is hereby expressly made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said Complaint.

Witness my hand and Seal of the Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, this 30th day of September, A. D. 1891.

[LS] FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

Indorsed: No. —. Superior Court, County of Alpine, State of California. Department No. —. Samuel Newman, Plaintiff, vs. Henrietta E. Barnes and Hiram B. Barnes, Defendants. Original Summons. Filed Sept. 3d, 1891.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

REDDICK & SOLINSKY, Attorneys for Plaintiff. [o10-2m]

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF THE COUNty of Mono, State of California.

MRS. CLARA MAGGIE KOHL, Plaintiff, vs. FRED. ALBERT KOHL, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County.

BEN H. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to

FRED. ALBERT, KOHL, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said county of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons—if served in this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a Decree of the Hon Superior Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and the Plaintiff herein; that said Plaintiff be permitted to resume her maiden name of Clara Maggie Hadley; that you be required to pay a reasonable sum of money into this Court to defray the costs and expenses of this Action and Counsel fees; that you be further required to pay to Plaintiff the sum of thirty dollars per month or such other sum as the Hon. Court may deem just during the pendency of this action, and for such other time as the Statutes prescribe, and for general relief. All of which will more fully appear on reference to the Complaint on file herein, to which you are hereby referred, a copy of which accompanies this Summons.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Hon. Court for the relief therein demanded, in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 16th day of November, in the year of Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

[LS] J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Indorsed:
No. 888. Superior Court, County of Mono.
C. M. Kohl, Plaintiff, v. F. A. Kohl, Defendant.
Summons.
Filed Nov. 17th, 1891.
J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.
BEN. H. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney. n28-2m

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, Soda Water, Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

510 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

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READS THE

CHRONICLE-UNION—$3 PER YEAR.

THE LEADING PAPER

OF

MONO COUNTY.

ADVERTISE

IN THE

CHRONICLE-UNION.

A CLEAN FAMILY JOURNAL.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION

IS A GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 12, 1891.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Assessor J. J. Welch was over from Bodie the first of the week.

Charles Rickey and P. Wilder were up from Antelope on Thursday.

Assessor Mayo, of Alpine, was here yesterday.

Mike Ryan has returnd to town to remain until Spring.

ROLL OF HONOR

For the month ending December 4th:

Lula Brandon, Pearl Sinnamon, Lottie Sinnamon, Dell Sinnamon, Gertie Towle, May Hopkins, May Huntoon, Eloise Elliott, Irene Miller, Ella Cody, Madie Cody, Corda Hays, Winnie Patterson, Addie Donnel, Alice Ladd, Nellie Hawks, Hattie Hawks, Lillie Kirkwood.

Eddie Beaudon, Albert Brandon, Alfred Schell, Fred Waltze, Frank Waltze, Patsy Parker, Davy Hays, Frank Sinnamon, Andy Miller, George Summers, Frank Huntoon, Fred Crowell.

CLAY HAMPTON, Teacher.

No EXCUSE.—No less than four time within two weeks the mail has arrived here from Bodie with nothing but newspapers—not a letter package in the pouches. There is no excuse for such carelessness. This thing occurred on Monday night last, when we received two days' mail. Our people are undoubtedly doomed to much inconvenience in mail matters this Winter, but next Spring there will be some stirring up of dry bones, and don't you forget it.

THE BULWER.—Not only a U. S. patent cover the claims of the Bulwer Consolidated Company, but every year the assessment work has been done on the claims. The work on two of the claims, viz: Eagle Nos. 1 and 2, is now being done. The officers of the company wish these facts to be made public in view of a false report that the ground had been relocated—so says the S. F. Report.

GOOD TIME.—Notwithstanding the late storm Gelatt's Carson and Bridgeport stage went through without any trouble, but we learn that the mail that left here by way of Bodie the same day (Friday) Gelatt's stage left for Carson, was detained in Bodie one day, instead of going through the same day. Our people having important mail had better send by Gelatt's stage on Monday and Friday mornings.

CASH.—According to the financial statements filed on the 1st., the following mining companies had cash on hand:

Bodie	$18,931 12
Bulwer	6,403 15
Mono	9,682 57
Standard	31,097 86
Syndicate	2,287 86

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday our Senior, for the first and last time, took a spin with our new and gentle horse. Result, runaway, throw out and a badly demoralized sleigh.

CHRISTMAS.—On Christmas Eve, Thursday, there will be a tree planted in Bryant's Hall, and a social dance will be given on Friday evening.

OUR merchants will have a good stock of Christmas goods. Our people—excepting the youngsters, are glad that "Christmas comes but once a year."

COUNTY MONEY.—On Monday the money in the County Treasury was counted by the proper officers, who found therein the proper amount—$16,588 26.

NEW P. M.—A. L. Butterfield has been appointed Postmaster at Lundy, vice R. T. Pierce, resigned.

SNOW.—This week there have been two slight falls of snow.

THE weather is fine again. The nights are bracing—10 degrees below zero.

A census of the vessels comprising the Russian Navy shows that the naval forces of the Czar consist of a total of 192 vessels of all kinds.

California has 36,326,517 acres of vacan public land which are surveyed, and 15, 972,982 unsurveyed, a total of 52,289,499.t

There are 350 Veterans at the Yountville "Home," Napa county.

SOMETHING FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The world renowned success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and their continued popularity for over a third of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostetter's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by The Hostetter Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing 60 hands in that department. They are running about 11 months in the year on this work, and the issue of same for 1892 will be more than ten millions, printed in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Swedish, Bohemian and Spanish languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, amusements, varied information, astronomical calculations and chronological items, etc., which can be depended on for correctness. The Almanac for 1892 can be obtained free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.

A CARD.

On investigating the business of the Public Administrator we find it is but too evident that the settlement of many estates are allowed to drag along until the fees of the publishers, the attorneys and the Administrator have consumed them. This mischievous and vicious practice should be discontinued, and the Superior Judge should use all his power and authority in the matter to the end that estates may be promptly and properly settled and heirs and creditors not defrauded of what is justly theirs.

Such is the language of that August body of men called the Grand Jury, in speaking of one of the public officers of Mono County, and as unreasonable and unjust is the language used towards every other public officer of the county. I have no abnormal desire to appear in print, nor do I care to engage in a controversy where 19 are pitted against one. But the object and purpose of juries, is to secure the rights of the people, and at the first inception of trial by jury, it was to secure to the people, Justice and to protect individuals from the Tyrany of the King. Trial by Jury is one of the inalienable rights of every citizen, and is secured to us by the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of California. As an officer of the County of Mono, I believe that I have some rights which, even the Grand Jury, are bound to hold sacred, and no right to invade. As Public Administrator of Mono county, I have a duty to perform, and I take a pride in the performance of that duty, and I defy the Grand Jury, individually, or as a body, to name a single instance, wherein I have not performed that duty faithfully, and sacredly. I defy any member of the Grand Jury to say where I have been guilty of any "mischievous or vicious practice" or where I have allowed any estate to "drag along until the fees of the publisher, my Attorney, and myself had consumed the entire estate," or where my Attorney, myself or the publisher received one cent that he was not entitled to. I have no apologies to make, and challenge any person, be he a member of the Grand Jury, or only one of the common people, to say where the heirs and creditors of any estate that I have administered, "have been defrauded of what is justly theirs." In view of the grand and noble purpose for which juries were originally instituted, surely every member of the Grand Jury should have too much veneration for an oath, to violate that oath by committing an injustice upon any person so flagrant as to charge, try, convict, and execute an officer for a crime of which he is innocent. Not only have you done me an injustice, but you have cast aspersions and imputations at and upon my attorney and legal adviser, Mr. Hayes, in whom I have the most implicit confidence. Nothing can be more unreasonable and unjust than for a grand jury, to create alarm and uneasiness among my bondsmen, by falsely reporting, and imputing to me, mal administration of Estates, when there is not a single fact or circumstance to support such a charge. It is absolutely necessary that every officer of Mono county, except the Superior Judge should be able to give and procure bonds, and the Grand Jury have no right to make a false report, which, if true, would render it impossible for me to obtain bonds within the county. It might be well for the members of the Grand Jury to bear in mind that they, too, are officers of Mono county, or at least of the Court, and that they have a sacred, sworn duty to perform, and that when through personal malice or spite they forgot that sworn duty, and go outside of their realm, to censure some one, who has done his duty, then they should remember that they are not worthy of the name of A GRAND JURY.

D. M. WALTERS.

In this connection, we have to say that under no circumstances can the publisher receive much from an Estate. There are, at the best, four advertisements—proving will, notice to creditors, order to show cause, and sale, the attorney gets that which the Court allows, and the Administrator's fees are fixed by the Code, and it matters not how much time it takes to close an Estate they get no more. However, justice to heirs and bondsmen require prompt settlements.

GENOA ITEMS.—We find the following items in the Genoa, Nev., Courier:

Eugene Fitzgerald is expected home any day from the northern country.

Ed. Dolan and Miss Edith Grover were married in Markleeville, Alpine county, by Judge N. D. Arnot, on Nov. 30.

John Bradley, formerly of Genoa, died at Taylorville, Ill., on Sept. 23d, from paralysis. He was well known throughout Nevada and this section. He was the first toll keeper on the Kingsbury Grade in 1861, and was book-keeper for J. W. Haines & Co., then in the wood business, and subsequently for J. R. Johnson in Genoa, he being Johnson's brother-in-law. He removed to Springfield, Ill., where his wife resides, and was visiting relatives at Taylorville when he died.

A meeting was held at Genoa on Sunday, Nov. 29' to see what could be done about building a flour mill in Carson Valley. It was voted to give a mill a good support, and Committees were appointed to report at a meeting to be held in Genoa to-day.—The Directors have prepared articles of incorporations and by-laws, which will be submitted at the meeting to-day. The capitol stock of the Company will be $50,000; 50,000 shares at $1 per share, non-assessable stock. The mill is to be in running order for next year's wheat crop.

THE HOWL AGAINST MONO.

A case happened in Mono county some thing like this: A human being kept a store where liquor could be had and card games played. Let his name be A. Along came another biped, who sat down to the game and won the money. Call him B.—Then A and his associates plied B with liquor and made way with him. Soon thereafter A was arrested, and after preliminary examination held to answer, but given his freedom against his own protests, and in the streets of Bridgeport was captured and killed by the friends of B.

Where upon commenced and is still continuing a diatribe against officials of Mono county in that they allowed and perhaps permitted A to be done to his death, and an immense deal of sympathy is being engendered for poor A.

Sympathy is perhaps a noble quality, but it costs nothing and is therefore abundant. The tender sentiments of the heart, which manufacture it, ever keeping up their motion it slops over—it is always slopping over. It is never the rush of a mighty wave carrying everything before it, but only the sputter of a tub inconveniently full, where by those nearest suffer an uncomfortabl wetting. In other words sympathy is sporadic, not epidemic.

A cold fact about sympathy is, that it has no memory, but revels in imagination. For example; about two years ago a grave crime was committed. The malefactor received a life sentence, yet about two weeks since a petition for his pardon was presented to high authority signed by the attorneys who prosecuted, a majority of the jury who convicted, the judge who pronounced sentence, a formidable list of business men against whose interest the crime struck vitally, and by way of a clincher, two members of Congress, a Senator and a Representative. Sympathy forgot the crime and has so woven its beautiful tendrils about the culprit that he appears even as one of the malefactors crucified by the side of Christ and therefore entitled to enter Paradise. That is to say, he will doubtless be pardoned in travesty of justice and have a chance to do his dirt over again, with such added experience, that there will be more dirt.

But let us hie to Mono again. B, the Indian, was killed with ingenious barbarity by A, the Chinaman, who in turn was fiendishly tortured to death by B's avengers, and a part of the sympathetic world howl at certain officials of Mono county because they allowed an eye for an eye.

Are there any sympathizing pockets containing the $10,000 or more which a criminal trial of that sort would cost Mono county, with the almost certain result that the jury would disagree or a quit by reason of some syllogistic mountain blocking the road between Blackstone and Justice? Is there any discouragement to crime now-a-days in the present legal methods except the expense of the thing? Is it not a fact that he who lies under the daisies, being dead is forgotten, and that sympathy weaves in and out like a snake with the "benefit of the doubt" omnipresent for the criminal?

The greatest source of expense to country counties comes from criminal trials and as things go, less is accomplished by them than in anything else under the sun. The community is at first shocked by the offense. Time goes on, other things occupy the community mind and in the fullness of time comes the trial, upon which people take sides and as a usual thing would give odds that the jury disagrees. After which the matter rests, just as the murdered man has been doing for sometime.

It is only a rich county that can afford the luxury of a criminal trial and as to Mono, the Indian witness expressed supreme common sense when he said:—"Our chief say no talk. Tom dead.—Quong dead. All right."—Bakersfield Californian.

NO SYMPATHY.

The following sensible talk is from the Dayton, Nev., Times, and shows that it, unlike the majority of our late Grand Jury, has no sympathy for Chinese murderers like Ah Quong Tia:

"The Mono county, Cal., Grand Jury has made a report on the Poker Tom and Ah Tia tragedies at Bridgeport. The course of the law officers is much condemned.—One of the Indian witnesses before the jury said: 'Our chief say no talk. Tom dead; Tia dead; pretty good.'

The Piute is right. The whole affair was a deplorable thing. The killing of Poker Tom by Ah Tia was a horrible butchery, and the Chinamen in that county can thank their lucky star that the Pintes were satisfied with alone killing Tom's murderer—The least said and done about the matter now, the better off will be the community in which the tragedy occurred. There is no necessity of putting a civilized community to any more expense in this case. Tia committed a cold-blooded murder when he killed Tom, and he received his just deserts when he was killed by the Piutes."

The Adaptable American Girl.

Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine, puts the case of the American girl this way: "If the American girl goes in seriously for repose, she will be able to give odds to any modern languidity or to any ancient marble. If what is wanted in society is cold hauteur and languid superciliousness or lofty immobility, we are confident that with a little practice she can sit stiller, and look more impassive, and move with less motion than any other created woman. We have that confidence in her ability and adaptability. It is a question whether it is worth while to do this; to sacrifice the vivacity and charm native to her, and the natural impulsiveness and generous gift of herself which belongs to a new race in a new land, which is walking always toward sunrise."

A Mexican Delicacy.

Hot tomalas are having a great sale on the streets of Kansas towns. This is a Mexican article made of scrape of meat from the hotels rolled in corn meal and wrapped in a corn husk. Fellows who eat them for the first time think they are all pepper. The Mexicans eat so much pepper and become so highly flavored with it that travelers assert that a wolf will not touch a dead Mexican. Very few Americans of strictly temperate habits ever acquire an appetite for tomalas, but when a man gets drunk the first thing he wants to do is to eat one.

WHY HE IS A PROTECTIONIST.

The New York American Economist publishes a letter from Wm. R Moore, a prominent citizen of Memphis, Tenn., telling why he is a Protectionist. We commend it to the careful reading of Free-Trade advocates: The following is the letter in full:

"I am a Protectionist, first, because I am an American. If I were an Englishman I should likely be a Free-Trader. Ours is a comparatively new country, so vast and varied in its climate, resources and natural products as to be susceptible—with full development—to supply well nigh all the needs of mankind. England is an old country with only limited natural products, and all of them long since fully developed. England, therefore, is very naturally a Free-Trade nation, while America is as naturally, or should be, a "Protection" nation. Moreover, our nation being governed directly "by the people, for the people," demands an intelligence from her electors only to be secured through popular education, by means of the American system of public schools for all the children. This requires money. Money for the masses cannot be had through a pauper labor system like that of foreign nations, containing millions of redundant laborers eking out miserable lives at starvation wages. I, therefore, believe it wiser to so pay our daily wage earners that they may be enabled to earn a sufficiency to enable their children to acquire at least a rudimentary education, and qualify them to intelligently use the priceless franchise which already elevates them far above the standards of other nations.

A protective Tariff now, in the comparative infancy of our history, will enabl Americans to establish mechanical industries at home in all the departments of American need, and the growing home competition naturaly and necessarily springing therefrom will inevitably in a very few years, as it has already done in steel rails and numerous other industries, so multiply creations and reduce prices as to actually not only bring upon a level American and foreign prices, but furnish at the same time sufficient compensatory employment to our home people as to make our heaven-blessed nation the very foremost in all the utilitarian devices of mankind. I am, furthermore, a Protectionist because being a native of the southern section of our great nation, I have not been a careless observer of the then dependent position of the late Confederacy, on account of its incapacity to wage successful war, brought about through its slave labor system and Free-Trade teachings for the past fifty yeart, antedating its gigantic blunder. Seeing, therefore, as especially every Southern Free-Trader and Confederate, whose eyes are not hermetically sealed, must see how their failure was, perhaps, chiefly accomplished through their dependence and incapacity to manufacture even their ordinary war implements, supplies and machinery, I cannot even imagine a sound or valid argument for a general system of Free-Trade in the United States for the next fifty years.

WM. R. MOORE.

State Nicknames.

Alabama, Lizards; Arkansas, Toothpicks; California, Gold Hunters: Colorado, Rovers; Connecticut, Wooden Nutmegs; Delaware, Muskrats; Florida, Fly-up-the-Creeks; Georgia, Buzzards; Illinois, Suckers; Indiana, Hoosiers; Iowa, Hawkeyes; Kansas, Jayhawkers; Kentucky, Corn-crackers; Maryland, Crawthumpers; Louisiana, Creoles; Maine, Foxes, Michigan, Wolverines; Minnesota, Gophers; Mississippi, Tadpoles Missouri, Pukes; Nebraska, Bugeaters; Nevada, Sage Hens; New Hampshire, Granite Boys; New Jersey, Blues or Clam-eaters; New York, Knickerbockers; North Carolina, Tar Heels; Ohio, Buckeyes; Oregon, Web Feet; Pennsylvania, Pennenites; Tennessee, Whelps; Rhode Island, Gun Flints; South Carolina, Weasels; Virginia, Beetles; Texas, Beef Heads, Vermont, Green Mountain Boys; and Wisconsin, Badgers.—American Notes and Queries.

FOR WAR ON THE SEAS.

NAVAL MINISTER BARBEY, in a recent investigation of the French marine, became convinced that many of the higher naval officers were totally incompetent.

ALL the iron and steel vessels of the navy are to be painted white, because it is found that in a hot climate white hulled vessels are twelve degrees cooler than those painted black.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., wishes one of the boats of the new navy named after her, claiming that she is the homeport for more of American merchant marine to-day than any other place.

ADMIRAL ELLIOTT expresses the opinion, since the recent British maneuvers, that "numerical superiority in torpedo gun vessels is of equal, if not greater, importance than in battle ships."

SINCE the Japanese have had warships they have been experimenting with lacquer as a protection to the bottoms, with marvelously satisfactory results. The Fuso-Kan, after having been lacquered for a year, was found to be in perfect condition.

CHILDREN'S READY ANSWERS.

GRAMMATICAL. — Teacher — "In the sentence: 'The sick boy loves his medicine,' what part of speech is love?" Johnny—"It's a lie, mum."

PERFECTION. — Teacher — "Ned, you are a perfect blockhead." Pupil — "Thank you, sir! That's the first time you have called me perfect in anything."

TEACHER—"Willie, I have observed, with great pain, that for several mornings past you have been tardy." Little Willie (proudly)—"Yes, sir. I tie my own neckties now."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts,

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

For Sale at This Office

THIS PAPER IS ONLY $2.00 A YEAR.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION IS THE PIONEER JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS.

NOT UNDERSTOOD.

Not understood. We move along asunder,
Our paths grow wider as the seasons creep
Along the years, we marvel and we wonder
While life is life, and then we fall asleep,
Not understood.

Not understood. We gather false impressions,
And hug them closer as the years go by,
Till virtues often seem to us transgressions,
And thus men rise and fall, and live and die,
Not understood.

Not understood. Poor souls with stunted vision
Oft measure giants by their narrow gauge;
The poisoned shafts of falsehood and derision
Are oft impelled against those who mold the age,
Not understood.

Not understood. The secret springs of action
Which lie beneath the surface and the show
Are disregarded; with self-satisfaction
We judge our neighbors, and they often go,
Not understood.

Not understood. How trifles often change us!
The thoughtless sentence and the fancied slight
Destroy long years of friendship and estrange us,
And on our soul there falls a freezing blight;
Not understood.

Not understood. How many hearts are aching
For a lack of sympathy! Ah! day by day,
How many cheerless, lonely hearts are breaking!
How many noble spirits pass away
Not understood.

O God! that men would see a little clearer,
Or judge less harshly when they cannot see!
O God! that men would draw a little nearer
To one another! they'd be nearer Thee;
And understood.

—N. O. Picayune.

A WILD WEST EPISODE.

How "Our Carrie" Saved Her Husband's Life.

There had been a number of robberies committed in Dalton, a small Missouri town where I spent a few years of my life, and my husband cautioned me not to leave the house alone or to let any stranger in during my absence. I in turn instructed the servant, a capable girl who had lived with me several months, and we were both careful to lock up at night in a secure manner. Carrie, the girl, carried the key of a side door and let herself in and out when she wished. I did not even know when she came or went, so thoroughly did I trust her, and the back part of the house was entirely cut off from the front. She was always on hand when needed, and she had entire charge of the silver and free access to all our valuables. But she never took a pin from us or in any way betrayed our trust in her.

Dalton was a wild west town made up of all nationalities and at times overrun with desperadoes, but there had been a long interval of peace, when one lovely Sabbath afternoon my husband took me out for a drive. We were jogging along quietly on a pleasant country road, skirted by a dense forest, when there came crashing through the woods the tramping of men and horses. They made a great tumult before we could see them, and as they burst into sight we saw that they had a prisoner, a young man, whom they dragged between them.

"Horse thief!" said my husband; "I shouldn't wonder if they hang him."

"Oh! I hope not, he is so young," I exclaimed, and I thought the man caught my words, for he looked up suddenly and flashed on me a glance of quick intelligence.

"Why, who is he? Where have I seen him before?" I asked. My husband inquired of a man in the party, and he said the fellow was a stranger.

"But he is a slick one, and we caught him red handed. He ain't no common rascal, and he has pals to help him. If they'll let law and justice take their course we will get the whole gang."

"But they won't."

My husband shook his head ominously as he said this. The men were walking along with their prisoner in that dead quiet of speech and manner which is natural to the vigilantes or their desperate errands.

"If it wasn't Sunday," he continued "there might be a chance for the fellow, but they are just ripe for such work, and I fear the poor wretch will never see daylight again."

"Cannot you help him?" I asked eagerly. "That man's face looked so familiar. Could we have seen him or known him somewhere in our lives?"

"I never saw him till now, I am sure," he answered; "and yet he does remind me of some one, but we may have seen him on the streets. He is rather better looking than the average man of his profession."

"Will you try to save him? You know they will listen to you."

My husband held a prominent position in state politics and I knew he was very popular. But he said the city officials would protect him, if any could, and we rode home, talking over other matters.

At supper we referred to it again. Carrie was coming in with a plate of hot biscuits and she dropped them on the floor, breaking the dish into pieces. She muttered an excuse, saying that she was frightened at hearing of such things happening in a Christian community, and withdrew from the room.

"I hope she won't want to leave us," I remarked; "she is such a good girl, I could never replace her. I always thought she was well brought up, and she has a good education."

"Yes," said George rather indifferently, "she seems to have more refinment than the native girls, but I dare say we could find somesone to replace her."

After supper, when the tea things were washed, Carrie went out. She did not usually ask leave, and I never cared how much she was away after her duties were performed.

I watched her going out of the gate, and wondered idly why a tall, good-looking girl like her had no lovers or followers. And then it occurred to me that there was just a little mystery about the girl. I had taken her without any recommendation. I built up a little theory of my own, in which I made her a heroine in a love story, and had her run away from home to avoid an unhappy marriage.

George in the meantime had heard from a neighbor that there was trouble at the jail. A mob was clamoring for the prisoner, who had been tried and convicted by Judge Lynch. George told me to fasten the doors and I would be safe enough, and catching his hat he went off to see if he could help maintain law and order.

Left alone, the house seemed dull and eerie. I sang all the old hymns over and over and tried to make myself feel that I was not afraid, but as the twilight faded into the darkness and then into late night, I acknowledged to myself that I was very much afraid.

I thought of all the mysterious robberies that had happened so recently. They had always been perpetrated in evening, or the early hours of the night. No glimpse of the robbers had ever been obtained. Silent as death they had come and gone.

A slight noise at my elbow startled me greatly. I turned and saw Carrie.

"How you frightened me! Why, I was listening with all my ears and never heard a sound. How did you come in?"

"By the side door," she answered, in her usual low voice. I noticed that she had her hat and shawl still on.

"Did you go over to the town? Are they having any trouble at the jail?" I inquired.

"I don't know. I am in great trouble. I—I have had a telegram and must go home at once. Will you give me the money that is due me, and let me go in time to get the eastern train, if I can?"

"But, Carrie, there is no money in the house. I cannot pay you."

"There is. You will find it in the tin box where Mr. Raymond keeps his papers, and there is a great deal more than I need."

"Oh, then you have seen him?" I said in much surprise. "Of course if the money is there I will pay you, but this is very sudden;" and I asked her to light one of the lamps in the room.

She was trembling with nervous excitement and breathed rapidly.

"It will not be safe to light a lamp, as it might attract attention."

The hall lamp was burning faintly and I went upstairs, followed by Carrie. Sure enough there was a large roll of money in the tin box. It had not been banked as was George's custom.

I struck a match and Carrie held it as I counted out the amount due her. As she had never drawn her wages, there was quite a sum coming to her. I wondered in my own mind that George had not written me a note instead of telling the girl where the money was, but then we both trusted her, and she was in trouble!

Striking a second match, I turned to look at her, when she promptly blew it out. I caught one glimpse of her face under her veil and saw that it was very much flushed.

Suddenly she caught my hand, and pressed it to her lips.

"Good-by, my dear mistress," she said, dramatically, "you have been good to me and some day you will know that I have not been ungrateful."

She was gone so instantly that as I [illegible] there I heard a faint footfall on the walk beneath and hurried down to lock the door after her.

I had all sorts of imaginations and many tremors and it was a great relief when at midnight George came in quite jovial.

"Well, here's a go," he said. "Where's Carrie?"

"Carrie? Why, didn't she tell you? She's gone home."

"Were you afraid of her?"

"Why should I be? She told me about the telegram and the money. I couldn't have paid her, though, if you had not informed her where the money was."

"Are you talking in Sanscrit, Myra?"

"George! I believe you have been drinking!"

"Well, I like that. After working five hours to save a man's life to be outwitted by a woman—and accused of—"

"No, no, I didn't mean that. But Carrie came here and said you told her where you had put some money, and I paid her, and she is gone."

"Did you look at her? Did you see her face?"

George was greatly excited.

"Let me tell you," he continued, before I could speak. "When I went down to the jail there was a mob there, and I tried to talk to them, but it was no use. They were masked and armed and not one of them spoke a loud word. They battered in the doors and found the man they wanted. They dragged him out and the cap he wore on his head fell off and the long hair of a woman streamed over his shoulders. Myra, it was the girl Carrie. She saw me and appealed to me, and they let her go. She had changed places with the man and saved his life."

"Changed places with him? Our Carrie? What was the man to her?"

"He was her husband."

"But she was here at ten o'clock, I tell you."

"She was not here unless she came in a man's clothes!"

"George!"

"Yes?"

"It was her husband. Oh, how dreadful. He could have taken all the money. Why, he might have killed me. But how did he know where the money was?"

"She must have told him. You see, they are a bad lot. No doubt she was in league with him in all his wicked schemes. And she saved his life, too."

"I'm glad of it," I said fervently, "I don't believe Carrie would have done anything wrong. Why, she could have snatched that money from me—"

"But that wasn't Carrie! That was the man himself in Carrie's clothes," persisted George.

They both escaped and I have never heard of either of them since, and the robberies ceased with their going, and I have a dreadful suspicion that I had more than once ignorantly entertained the husband dressed in his wife's clothes. That is why his face had been familiar on the day I saw him arrested. He was not at all bad, for he did not rob me when I was in his power.—Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in Detroit Free Press.

EUROPEAN ROYALTY.

THE duchess of Marlborough sends to New York for most of her dresses.

THE queen of Portugal is a fine horse woman and sensibly selects the early morning hours for her rides around Lisbon.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, understands agriculture thoroughly and manages his large estates in Piedmont with the skill of a practical expert in farming.

NORWEGIANS have presented Emperor William with a jag de schloss. It is not, as might be imagined, a tun of wine, but a river craft that is popular in Norway.

THE little king of Spain does not know his letters yet, and all mental education has been forbidden him. He is so fragile and puny physically that the slightest exertion of the mind fatigues him.

THE empress of Germany is an excellent swimmer. Each morning she rises very early at Felixstowe and goes in the water with two or three of the little princes to teach them the art of swimming.

NAMES NOT GIVEN.

A YOUNG woman of Nevada county, Cal., has inserted her picture in the Nevada Transcript, with the announcement that she is in the market.

A GERMAN girl who arrived in New York last week to marry an old lover on meeting him refused to keep her promise, delaring that she never thought he was so homely.

A WICHITA (Kan.) woman who rides a safety bicycle straps her baby on her back, Indian fashion, when she goes out for a spin. The infant enjoys the sport and will probably lead a fast life.

THAT Connecticut parson who was said to own a Shanghai rooster that could sing the doxology has been so pestered by dime museum managers that he has had to denounce the story as a fowl lie.

A ST. LOUIS man was recently arrested and sentenced to serve three months in jail for entering a burning building and saving a six-year-old child. He was charged with obstructing the firemen in the discharge of their duties.

AT HOME WITH THE MIKADO.

WOMEN load and unload vessels in Japanese ports.

JAPAN has built its first factory for the manufacture of woolen goods.

JAPAN has now two thousand newspapers, where twenty-five years ago not a single journal existed.

THE present plans of the Japanese government will double the navy of that country within six years.

THERE is a class of people in Japan who hire the poor to beg clothes from the charity associations, and, dyeing them, sell them at higher rates for new clothes.

PEOPLE in Japan are called by the family name first, the individual, or what we should call Christian, name next, and then the honorific—thus: "Smith Peter Mr."

THE population of Japan is 34,000,000, and these are supported on 33,000,000 acres. Irrigation and drainage are universal, and the entire country is one vast garden of wonderful productiveness.

CHILDISH WISDOM.

"HOW MANY brothers have you, Willie?" "Two, sir, countin' me."—Harper's Bazar.

"POH! you could tell that was the school-teacher's house," said Willie scornfully. "How?" "It has a slate roof."—N. Y. Herald.

MISS PARSONS—"And so Adam was very happy. Now, Willie, can you tell me what great misfortune befell him?" Willie—"Please, Miss Parsons, he got a wife."—N. Y. Continent.

A SMALL Eastport schoolgirl, who, in answer to the teacher's question: "Where is the golden gate?" wrote: "In Heaven," was both surprised and grieved to find her answer marked as wrong.

"SAY, mamma," said little May, after the guests had gone, "I don't think Mrs. Brown is accustomed to good society." "Why not?" "Why, she didn't say a single word while Mrs. Jones was singing."—N. Y. Advertiser.

LITERATURE AND ART.

THE novelist Saltus promenades the Paris boulevards daily, a sad, forlorn figure, arrayed in black.

MONA CAIRD'S "Romance of the Moors" was the first English novel to be copyrighted in this country under the new law.

THEODORE WARES, already ranked high as a painter of Japanese subjects, is about to set forth on a sketching tour through China, Japan and the east generally.

"POACHED girl on spinach" is the description an artist recently gave of one of Henner's paintings, with its inevitable white-skinned, golden-haired nymph perched on a turf of vivid green.

KAISER WILLIAM, who paints, has made a design for a painting of Frederick the Great, representing Frederick borne through the clouds by cupids. The sketch is being painted by the emperor's hired men.

IN NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

TWO HUNDRED trade journals are published in New York city.

THERE have been seven marriages among the female clerks of a New York weekly paper in seven years, and they each occupied the same desk, which has become a greatly-prized one among the remaining clerks.

GILBERT E. JONES, who succeeds his late father as proprietor and editor of the New York Times, is forty years of age, thoroughly conversant with all branches of the business and a man of exemplary character.

THE oldest newspaper in the world is the Pekin Gazette, a pamphlet seven and one-half inches long by four inches broad, consisting of about twenty pages, bound in a yellow cover, in which form it has existed for thirteen hundred years.

SEMI-NEWSY FID-BITS.

NINE ex-governors of Iowa are living.

A CHICAGO man proposes to drill a hole to the center of the earth. He ought to drill it clear through and thus facilitate travel to the world's fair.

ONLY about one-quarter of the American Indians have to depend on Uncle Sam for support. The others are independent, and some of them are even rich.

A MOVEMENT has been inaugurated by the Sons of the Revolution in New York to have October 12 celebrated throughout the world each year as "Discovery Day."

AN Albany woman hid her diamond earrings in her mouth and then lectured the burglar. The possibilities of the human mouth are something wonderful.

THE sheep raisers of one of the western states have formed an extermination "society" for the destruction of every cur found on the premises of any member.

Boys in Crawfordsville, Ind., have a balloon parachute craze, and cats are daily sent up, the parachute being so arranged that it will detach itself from the balloon at a certain time.

THE farmers of South Carolina have started a movement having for its object a reduction of cotton acreage. The great crops of the last two years have seriously reduced both prices and profits

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

ARCHNOLOGY is the history of spiders.

THREE new markings have been discovered in the equatorial region of the planet Saturn.

PROF. KIEWIEZ, of Cracow, reports a series of successful experiments in curing cancer with a remedy called "Cancroin."

A SOCIETY has been formed at Berlin for the purpose of cooperating in astronomical and meteorological researches.

THE use of oil to smooth the sea in rough weather has been applied to a life buoy. Valves are opened automatically, releasing the oil gradually and preventing the heavy waves from breaking over the buoy and suffocating the person in it.

AN important invention in astronomy has been made at the Georgetown college observatory, near Washington. By an instrument called the photo-chronograph, a star is caused to record with absolute accuracy the time of its own transit across the meridian, thus eliminating all personal errors.

WRITERS AND WRITINGS.

"CARMEN SILVA" writes her poems with red ink.

BRET HARTE'S English publishers last year paid him $15,000.

JEROME K. JEROME'S recent volume, "On the Stage and Off," was written when he was nineteen years old.

ANDREW LANG is declared to write best in a rose garden; Tolstoi sits on his bed and puts the inkstand on his ruffled pillow; Dumas *fils* uses an ebony desk, while Mary Anderson-Navarro's is mother of pearl.

J. M. BARRIE, the young Scotchman whose stories have attracted much attention, is thirty years old. He was born at Kirriemuir and graduated at Edinburgh university, where he distinguished himself in English literature.

MARION HARLAND is a large woman of matronly appearance, somewhat above medium height. She has a brown complexion, black hair that is beginning to turn gray, and a broad forehead. She began to write stories when a child of six

BITS OF INFORMATION.

TO BUILD and fit up a handsome cab costs about $250.

THERE are nineteen varieties of wild fruits growing in Montana.

A TON of dirty rags is worth about fifty dollars to a rag dealer.

THE average person wears nearly fourteen pounds of clothing.

FROGS, toads and serpents never take food but that which they are satisfied is alive.

AFRICA has nearly seven hundred languages, and this fact presents great difficulties to missionary effort.

THE metal in a five cent nickel piece is worth about half a cent, and fifteen cents will purchase copper enough to make two dollars' worth of cents.

THREE and two-tenths grains make one carat; 150 carats in one ounce of troy weight; 1,800 carats in one Troy pound of 5,760 grains.—Scientific American.

"DON'T."

DON'T think that daily virtues are unnoticed.

DON'T hang to theories that hang fire at every fact.

DON'T try to settle the problems of life when you have the blues.

DON'T think any amount of wisdom in the conduct of life will prevent your feeling despondent at times.

DON'T always be trying to explain. The majority of your mistakes are never noticed unless you call attention to them in this way.

DON'T imagine you are insulted when people neglect you. The most of them are so wrapped up in their own affairs that they do not think of you at all.—Home.

THINGS A WOMAN CAN DO.

SHE can say "no" in such a low voice that it means "yes."

SHE can come to a conclusion without the slightest trouble of reasoning on it.

SHE can throw a stone with a curve that would be a fortune to a baseball pitcher.

SHE can appreciate a kiss from her husband seventy-five years after the marriage ceremony was performed.

SHE can walk half a night with a colicky baby in her arms without once expressing the desire of murdering the infant.

SHE is as cool as a cucumber in a half-dozen tight dresses and skirts, while a man will sweat and fume and growl in one loose shirt.—Drake's Magazine.

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